

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX.
NUMBER 6.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1882.

{ Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

IT AFFORDS us some satisfaction to observe that our feeble voice on the subject of the Emigration Bill has reached the interior of England. The *Western Daily Mercury* makes the following remarks:

It is hard beyond all power of expression to adequately arouse English opinion on any Indian topic. A passing glance, however, will be given to this new Assam Coolie Bill now that we have shown the "slavery" can be attached to some of its provisions. That is a word few liberal Englishmen or women can observe unmoved. It is well some times to see things from an Indian point of view. We will therefore, let the able editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, himself a Member of the Bengal (not the Viceroyal) Legislative Council, describe what the Bill looks like in his eyes. The Inland Immigration Bill for Assam, as the measure is technically termed, is, says the *Patriot*, a slave law in disguise; an appeal is made by the journalist to Lord Ripon, asking him to interfere and prevent the Bill passing in the form it had when first introduced. The largest extent of tea-plantations in India is in Assam, and it is to procure a more certain supply of labour for the plantations there that the Bill was introduced.

Our Indian contemporary says the wires are pulled from England, through the India Office, where the directors of the large Tea Companies are not without influence. In relation to the Assam plantations—(unlike the coffee, cinchona and tea plantations in Ceylon and Southern India, where there are no special provisions by law, and yet the labour is ample for all purposes)—the principle of supply and demand does not hold good. Assam is proverbially unhealthy, and coolies do not go there, of their own free will, for work, as for example—in the pre-steamthreshing-machine days,—Irishmen were wont to come to England harvesting; consequently, a system of bounties and special recruiting has sprung up. When an amendment of the existing laws was said to be needed, a Commission was appointed, upon which sat several officials and tea planters, but not a single Indian gentleman. This was a real grievance, considering how greatly the interests of the poorer class of Indians were centered in the proceeding. The system adopted is called "free emigration," an expression which properly arouses the *Patriot's* scorn a fact not wonderful under all the circumstances.

The Bill is subjected to the most careful criticism, and is found to be framed entirely in the interests of the British settler. After making themselves acquainted with what the *Hindoo Patriot* has to say on the subject our readers will understand that, to the millions of India, the new Coolie Bill for Assam is—looking at it in the spirit of the proposed legislation—more important than was the Employers' Liability Act to the workmen of Great Britain. We must express the hope that the measure has been purged of the evils indicated by the Indian journalist, but, from what we know of Anglo-Indian legislation on such a subject as this, we are not very sanguine that material changes have been made. On one side are coolies: on the other, is the necessity of making the plantations pay. The whole case is therein stated.

Our contemporary's vaticination has proved correct. The Bill has passed without material alterations.

It is reported from Madras that in view of the impending crisis in Upper Burmah, the Government of India have ordered the Indian Naval authorities to despatch one of Her Majesty's ships of war to Rangoon as a measure of precaution. On the other hand we hear that the Court of Mandalay is likely to give a favourable answer to the despatch of Mr. Bernard.

A CORRESPONDENT thus addresses the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of opium-smoking:

In your opium article in your issue of 17th January, you don't lay sufficient stress on the point that opium smoking is harmless, less harmful, in fact, than tea drinking. It is in this form that most of the opium is consumed by the Chinese; the majority of Englishmen confound opium drinking with opium smoking. This false notion of the baneful nature of smoking opium should be combatted in every way. It is only by continually dinning it into their ears that the English public will learn that opium is mainly used for smoking in China; and that smoking opium is no more harmful than drinking tea, probably less so.

But will the British fanatics, who have raised the anti-opium agitation, listen to the voice of reason?

THE FREEMAN has a good article on the Disestablishment of the Indian Church, from which we make the following extract:

If the bishops and chaplains really desire the spread of the Gospel in India (and we cannot doubt the fact), they should above all things promote the immediate Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church. Among a people so keenly observant as the Hindoos, missionary enterprise will never make much progress so long as the Government persists in maintaining the Establishment, which is clearly at mistaken attempt to honor Christ by a breach of the first principle of Christian ethics.

We entirely concur.

TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

WE HAVE received an able letter addressed by the Honble. Vishvanath Mandlik to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Hindu Wills Bill. He says:

Before I address myself to the different provisions, I beg to state that in my opinion no necessity of such a law has been made out, and that an enactment of this kind will not fail to be regarded by the Hindu community as the first inroad on their sacred law, and an infraction of the pledge given to them of administering their own law to them in matters of succession and contract. Whether or not there were germs of testamentary power in the old Smriti law of the Hindus, it cannot be denied that a kind of wills were once in vogue, and usage has recently brought them into greater practice. It seems to me, therefore, that placing restrictions on the execution of wills and guiding their interpretations by the fine-drawn rules of the English law, which are not generally suited to Hindu society, is hardly a mode of supporting or developing a system of devise in India. He then goes into details and thus concludes:

The rules of the construction of wills, and void bequests, and bequests of various other kinds, and the doctrine of election, except from an ordinary Hindu testator in the Mofussil a greater amount of knowledge and precision than I have come across in this Presidency town for more than twenty-five years; and it seems to me desirable that the rules to be incorporated should be framed, if they are to be framed at all, in view of the actual form in which wills are generally made by the people, and should not seek to regulate the execution of wills before a resort to them has become quite general. Notwithstanding the present freedom from any restraints on devise in the Mofussil, more Hindus die intestate than testate, and any restrictions now placed thereon will therefore, as I have said before, impede rather than facilitate the progress of testamentary disposition.

This is a case of meddle and muddle.

A CORRESPONDENT asks:

Are ordained native clergymen, who have taken oaths of allegiance to the Queen exempted from this Act? If your answer is in the negative I shall be glad to learn from your readers the reason why they are not exempted. Are they also dangerous fellows and worse than Kaffirs?

No, native clergymen are not exempted. The reason we cannot say. It is entirely in the discretion of Government to exempt persons from the operation of the Arms Act.

It is probable, says the *Lahore Tribune*, "that the Nawab of Mamdot may receive a commission in the 10th Bengal Lancers, now stationed at Sialkot." If this be true, it will be the first native appointment of its kind.

It is stated that one of the first acts of President Arthur has been to issue an authoritative announcement that in future no Government appointments will be given to women. Women are no longer to be regarded as eligible for clerkships in the post offices, pension agencies, &c., What is the reason?

THE PIONEER publishes a telegram from Sibi, stating that reports have been received in Kandahar of the death of the Ameer of Bokhara and of the taking over of the government by Russian officers.

WE ARE SORRY to read the valedictory address of the editor of the *Lucknow Witness*. The reason of his retirement is thus stated:

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their annual meeting in New York last November, issued an unexpected and peremptory edict for the immediate discontinuance of the *LUCKNOW WITNESS*, prohibiting any of its Missionaries (from editing it directly or indirectly under penalty of the entire forfeiture of salary. To a command thus couched there could be no other response but submission, though under strong protest in view of the injury done to important interests.

This is much to be regretted. We always used to read with great interest and pleasure the *Witness* under the present management. We are, however, glad to learn that the paper will not drop, but that it will be carried on by Dr. Thoburn.

In a German work, published in 1878 dealing exhaustively with conflagrations in theatres, *Truth* finds the following not uninteresting details concerning this ominous topic:—Since 1610, no fewer than five hundred and twenty-three theatres have been burnt down in the old and new world, four hundred and sixty disasters of this kind having taken place within the last hundred years (up to 1878), while from 1871-8 the average rate was thirteen theatres per annum.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

DURING last year there were 5,582 failures in the United States, with \$1,155,932 dollars liabilities,

against 4,735 failures and \$5,752,000 dollars liabilities in 1880. The failures in 1878 were one out of every 64 in business, in 1880 one in 158, in 1881 one in 140.

THE QUESTION of an increase of salary for the representatives of the people in the French Chamber of Deputies will shortly be raised. The Deputies at present receive 9,000f. per annum, or about £360. Out of this they have to pay a compulsory charge of 60f. per annum, in return for which they have refreshments supplied to them. It is pointed out, however, that a Deputy, by virtue of his position, must necessarily spend more than his annual allowance, so that only men of private means can serve their country in the Chamber.

ANOTHER huge landslip or fall of a part of a mountain in Switzerland is reported. The disaster occurred above the Lutschenthal, near the lofty peak of the Jungfrau, in the Bernese Oberland. Fortunately the district where the event took place is thinly inhabited. Only one farmhouse, with cattle-sheds and outhouses, is reported to have been destroyed.

A MEETING of landlords was held at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, and was attended by upwards of 3,000 persons, including noblemen, members of Parliament, and landlords from all parts of the country. A considerable number were unable to obtain admission. The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, said the object of the meeting was not to condemn the Land Act itself, but to criticise the manner in which it was being administered by the Sub-Commissioners. He said that the reductions of rent had been made almost universally, without any fixed rule or standard of valuation, and that the Sub-Commissioners had been selected because they were antagonistic to the landlords and favourable to the tenants. His grace concluded by saying that the landlords would not submit to have their fortunes sacrificed to propitiate a homicidal and seditious Land League. Resolutions were then adopted expressing alarm at the manner in which the Land Act was being administered, want of confidence in the Sub-Commissioners, and complaining of their decisions.

AN ENGLISH PAPER gives the following particulars of Sir Erskine Perry's official career: He was appointed Chief Justice of Bombay in 1847, and remained in that office until 1852, when he resigned and returned to England. He was elected as member of Parliament for Devonport in the Liberal interest in May, 1854, and again in March, 1857, at the General Election, and in April, 1859. He resigned his seat in the latter year on becoming a member of the Indian Council.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of new books and new editions published in the United Kingdom from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1881, is 5,406, of which total 4,110 are new books. The new books in the previous year were 4,293, and the new editions 1,415, a grand total of 5,708.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, who is now in his 82nd year, has nominated Count von Waldersee, who is to succeed him as chief of the German Army, and an Imperial edict has been issued confirming the choice, made by the veteran strategist.

THURSDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

THE NUMBER of visitors to the Indian Museum in January last was 26,555, of whom 25,162 were natives and 1,393 Europeans.

OUR AMPTA correspondent again requests us to draw the attention of the High Court to the injustice and hardship to which suitors are subjected by the levy of different rates of process fees in different Courts on account of attachment and sale of property. We noticed this grievance in one of our issues of August last.

REFERRING to the allotment of scholarships to the several Commissionerships in Bengal a Noakhali correspondent observes that it is difficult to understand on what principle is the allotment made. In the Chittagong Division there are seven Higher English Schools and only one second grade scholarship is open to competition by all of them. To Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions the number of scholarships allotted is 4 and 2 respectively. Donot the backward districts deserve the greatest encouragement?

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the 6th Anniversary of the Exhibition of Baraset Athletic sports and agricultural products came off on the 24th January; both the exhibitions went off very well, and were equally successful.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the Corporation of Calcutta to an evil of serious magnitude. He says the portion of the suburbs lying between the Northern Circular Road and the Canal is one of the filthiest tracts included within the jurisdiction of the Suburban Municipality. It is the hot-bed of disease, generating malaria and epidemics of all sorts. The Suburban Commissioners will not attend to its sanitation, but the Corporation may rest assured that all their sanitary improvements will avail little in averting disease when portions of the country bordering upon Calcutta are in a deplorably unhealthy condition.

A CORRESPONDENT urges the claims of Upper Subordinates of the P. W. D. to the generous consideration of Government. While the position and prospects of public servants of every class, observes our correspondent, have received attention, the Assistant Surgeons and Overseers in the P. W. D. pine away in their forlorn condition. We concur. But those concerned must shriek loud and long before they can expect to get a hearing from our Government, whose ears are not always open to all.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bilaspur in the Central Provinces informs us that the Orya language the study of which had hitherto been confined to the Sambulpur district has been introduced in all the three districts of the Chhatishgar Division. It is an administrative measure. The immediate object is said to be to extricate Sambulpur from its present isolated situation and to enable it to interchange subordinate officers with those of other districts.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice that the Zoedone Company have been doing a thriving business, and they have fully deserved the success which they have secured. The beverage which they offer has been pronounced by medical authorities to be exceptional in virtue and at the same time free from the evils of alcoholic drinks. As a proof of success the present Company have given a dividend of 25 per cent. to the shareholders.

FRIDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT thus sets forth the advantages expected from Baddybatty or some place near it being made the starting point for the Turkessur Railway:

Now the Howrah route will be defective in one important respect which fully outweighs all other considerations. It is this: The great mart of Baddybatty which is the key to the whole internal trade of the Hooghly district, will derive no advantage from the change, whereas by commencing the line somewhere between Baddybatty and Saorapooly or Serampore, the greatest impetus will be given to the development of this trade and the people in the interior will gain doubly viz by having it at their option to send their goods to Calcutta and Baddybatty alike. Another obvious advantage, which recommends the latter course to us, is that Baddybatty being the starting-point of all pilgrimages to Tarkesser, the laying of the line near it will have the effect of distributing the benefits equally to all parts of the country which can not be done by the Howrah route.

REFERRING to our notice of the proposed Hooghly bridge at Chinsurah in our issue of the 23rd ultimo a correspondent writes:

In a paragraph of your paper of 23rd January 1882 it is stated that the length of the proposed bridge, over the river Hughli at Chinsurah is estimated to be 1,200 feet dividing it into 3 spans of 400 feet each. This appears to be grossly inconsistent. The narrowest breadth of the Ganges anywhere between Calcutta and Chinsurah, during flood-tide, irrespective of the rainy season, cannot possibly be less than 4,000 feet or three-fourths of a mile, whereas according to the paragraph referred to above it is much less than one-fourth of a mile, which I believe you will agree with me is quite unreasonable. Will you please therefore enlighten us as to how the entire length of the bridge, 1,200 feet is arrived at.

We were not responsible for the figure, which we copied from a contemporary. Evidently it was a misprint.

WE ARE requested by the Rector of St. Xavier's College to correct the results of that College in the last F. A. Examination as given in our issue of the 23rd ultimo. The St. Xavier's College passed 1 candidate in the first and 3 candidates, not one, in the second division, as stated by us. We gave the tabular statement from the *Englishman*.

REFERRING to the recent resolution of the Government of India regarding the management of public Treasuries in the Mofussil, a correspondent remarks that no good can be expected from the measure until the position of the Treasurer and Accountant in a district Treasury is improved. Further, in order to secure a better set of Treasury Officers, our correspondent says, selection should be made from the English-knowing and experienced Treasurers and Treasury Accountants.

A CORRESPONDENT on behalf of his fellow-passengers to and from North Bengal and Assam requests us to move the executive authorities of the N. B. S. Railway to restore the steam communication between Damukdea and Sara, which has been stopped. The inconvenience and hardship complained of ought certainly to be remedied.

FROM THE correspondence published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we learn that the zemindars and other rent-receivers in the district of Purneah were in the habit of collecting the whole of the cesses from their ryots. To counteract this extortion and the loss to the Road Cess and Public Works Cess funds which the practice involved the Collector issued a notification approved of by Government informing the ryots of their actual liability. We are glad to observe that it has had the effect of putting a stop not only to the recovery of the *babuts* but of the excess cesses as well.

SATURDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Varati* for Maugh has made its appearance with unusual punctuality. This is one of the few Vernacular monthlies noted for punctuality. The contents of this number, consisting of ten subjects, are of great interest, and some of the topics have been treated with both ability and skill.

WE HAVE received a copy of Mr. P. Ghosh's Elements of Arithmetic for the use of schools and colleges in India. It is an excellent school-book, and has been prepared on a new method. Some of the rules and methods of working given in the book are new and have the recommendation of greatly facilitating calculations. It has been Indianized by the introduction of Buvankar's rules and tables of Indian weights and measures, whose correspondence with English weights and measures where practicable has been explained.

THERE WERE 244 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th January of which 24 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 78 from fevers, 32 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 16 from phthisis and asthma, 15 from convulsions, 13 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fifteen children were still-born, 4 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatic and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality was 34.8.

WE WOULD invite the attention of our readers to Messrs. George Evans & Co.'s, Stock Brokers, London "Options." "Option" is a contract giving the client the right to buy and sell at a fixed price any agreed stock within a term of 30 days. A small capitalist with only £10 or £20 can invest with every reasonable assurance of a satisfactory return, and in any event without incurring further liability.

PUNDIT SYAMA CHURN KAVIRATNA'S SABDARUPA Sudhakara is a handy manual containing rules for declining Sanskrit words. It will prove useful to students learning Sanskrit and preparing for the Entrance and F. A. Examinations.

THE EAST in an article on "our public bodies" has the following remarks on the British Indian Association:

It is but doing scanty justice to the B. I. Association to add that if there were only few more such Associations in each of the three presidencies, wielding the same authority that it does, and having at their disposal the ripe scholarship and solid judgment which characterise the executive committee of the B. I. Association, then the amount of good rendered to the country would simply have been incalculable.

WE HAVE received the last number of the *Oriental Magazine* for February. Among other articles it has a racy sketch of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, C.S.I., from which we give the following extract:

Yes! it was but a few minutes, and for a part of them we were unconscious of the honour. We had intruded on an Hon'ble friend and were glad of it for there were these two legislators forging new chains for this already law-ridden country. We were quite surprised when the meek, slight and simply-dressed though intelligent looking man was introduced to us as the Maharajah, the legal representative of the natives of India, who in his short though pithy speeches hits the right nail on the head and when occasion requires lets the Viceregal Council know, in most polite terms of course, what he thinks. He is as we said, a light, is much like his brother, wears the simple moustache, but unlike the learned Doctor does not view us through glasses.

One of the few native gentlemen who have stood to their colours, in spite of the various strong religious currents, the Maharajah is an orthodox Hindoo;—a distinguished ex-member of the old Hindoo College, he is a good English scholar;—a Fellow of the University, he is an author of no mean degree and his "Gems of Fanciful" have afforded us many a pleasant reading. A good Sanskrit scholar, and poet, he is a good musician, in fact this seems to run in the family, something like the decorations, for the Maharajah bears on his breast with just pride the well deserved insignia of the Star of India.

THE PIONEER was a thick and thin supporter of the Vernacular Press Act, and does not at all like its repeal. We are not, therefore, surprised to see it attack the vindication of the repeal by the representative of the Native Press at the last Trades

Dinner. In the first place it says that the speech is unjust to Lord Lytton—we wish the writer had given facts to show that it is so, although he admits that "it is arguable that he (Lord Lytton) was wrong." In the second place it holds that it does not speak much of the "merits of the repealing Act," because it has been taken as a fulfilment of "worthless electioneering pledges of People's William." Now, Mr. Gladstone had condemned the Press Act in Parliament long before the general elections commenced. In the third place it seems to deny that the Press Act shewed an "invidious preference for the English language," though the whole law was applicable to the Vernacular Press only. The hardihood of the assertions of the Allahabad journal is matched only by its reckless disregard of truth, good taste, and good feeling.

WE HAVE received several letters giving accounts of a social reunion held at Santipur. We cull the following from one of them:

The object of this demonstration, which was due chiefly to the exertions of Babu Sarat Chunder Roy, was to form a general union of our countrymen by providing rational amusements, promoting intellectual pursuits and directing attention to questions of public interest. The assembly was held at the house of our late lamented friend Babu Eshan Chunder Roy, the well-known intelligent and public spirited Zemindar of Santipur. The programme was varied and interesting. There were recitations from Sreemutbhagbat and other Sanskrit works, speeches were delivered on the advantages of local self-government and on the defects of the present system of native female education, the first by Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the last by Babu Nobin Kissen Banerjee. Babu Surendranath spoke with his usual eloquence, but as he spoke in English which was not intelligible to the majority of his hearers, its purport was explained in simple Bengali by Babu Nobin Kissen Banerjee to the great satisfaction of the audience. Babu Nobin Kissen also spoke in Bengali on other topics; his suggestions which were practical and useful met with general approbation. There were also Gymnastic exercises and other amusements. Altogether the Reunion was a great success.

WE ARE in a position to state that Mr. Horace Cockrell has no intention of leaving the Bengal Secretariat or retiring so soon as is rumoured.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January 30.—Forty arrests were made in Ireland on Saturday.

London February 1.—Sir C. Dilke, in addressing his constituents yesterday, laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining the present control over Egypt. He was hopeful that the negotiations for the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with France would succeed. The reversal of the Conservative policy in Afghanistan, he said, had proved a magnificent success.

Obituary.—Major General William Maxwell, Bengal Artillery and Lyers (Bayers) Bengal Staff Corps.

3.—The Standard publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a treaty was signed on the 22nd December between Russia and Persia, for the settlement of the frontier question by which Russia receives the whole of the Akhal Tekke Oasis to within 16 versts of Serake.

6.—An influential meeting was held yesterday at the Mansion House in support of the Russian Jews, when fifteen thousand pounds were subscribed towards their relief.

Paris January 30.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a Bill for the prolongation of the treaty of commerce with England until March 31st. The Union Generale has suspended payment.

31.—M. Freycinet has submitted his programme to the Chambers, in which he states that it will be his endeavour to preserve peace at home and abroad, and allow the fullest liberties to the people. The reform of the constitution will be postponed until the expiry of the present Chamber. The reduction of service with the colours to three years is proposed. With regard to education the present policy will be continued. The purchase of the railways by the State is not intended, neither is the conversion of Renten. In conclusion, the programme states that every effort will be made to solve the tariff question.

Paris February 2.—The failure of the Union Generale de Paris has been officially declared. M. Bontoux, the manager, has been arrested.

Cairo January 30.—A deputation of Notables have had an interview with the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, at which it was proposed that an assembly of Notables and the Ministry should jointly vote the Budget. The other points under dispute have been settled.

Cairo February 1.—Omar Bey vetoed any concession being made by the Chamber of Notables with reference to the rules. The fall of the ministry is expected.

2.—The Chamber of Notables has formally demanded the dismissal of the Ministry. Later news states that Cherif Pacha has resigned.

2.—A National Ministry is being formed; Arabi Bey will probably be Minister for War and the Colonies.

Vienna February 1.—The Delegations have voted a war credit of eight million florins.

2.—Desultory fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. The bands of the insurgents are daily becoming more numerous.

A CORRESPONDENT says:

Some of the daily papers have given publicity to a report that stamp frauds amounting Rs. 7,000 and upwards have been committed in the Sealdah Small Cause Court. I am in a position to state that the amount has been exaggerated and the abstraction to the extent of Rs. 312 only have been made. This was but the beginning of a fraud which might have assumed a serious aspect had it not been promptly detected by the Small Cause Court Judge. A searching enquiry is being made by him and the Bench clerk and two orderlies have been made over to the Magistrate for trial.

WE HAVE received a long letter anent the case of Babonau vs. Milton & Co. We are sorry we cannot make room for it.

DR. THOBURN has taken charge of the *Lucknow Witness*, the designation of which has been changed to that of the *Indian Witness*. The first number, notwithstanding many drawbacks, is a very fair specimen.

WE HAVE received from the Public Works Department of the Bengal Government a batch of official papers relating to the remission of irrigation rates in the district of Midnapore. We will take a future opportunity to notice the subject.

THE INDIAN CHRONICLE published at Bankipore has become a weekly. Behar will now have two strong weeklies to represent her interests.

POLITICAL RESIDENT, Aden, telegraphs as follows: Italian consul here informs me that quarantine has been raised at Naples and Brindisi since 29th ultimo. —Press Commissioner's Office.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for December 1881 and the nine months, 1st April to 31st December 1881. 2. Report of the working of Thugges and Dacoity Department for 1880, by Lieut. Colonel R. D. Henderson, c.s.i. 3. Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1880-81. 4. Report on the Administration of British Burma during 1880-81. 5. Report of the Administration of the Land Revenue Department of the Central Provinces for Revenue year 1880-81. 6. The Land Acquisition Act (Act X of 1873) with Introduction and Notes. By H. Beverley, M.A. 7. The Elements of Arithmetic with numerous Examples and University Examination Papers. By P. Ghosh. 8. Copy of letter No. 191 I, dated 30th January 1882, from Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Burdwan Division regarding remission of Water rates, &c. 9. Indian and other foreign productions in Silver and why they are virtually prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom—a Paper read before the East Indian Association, London, by Edward J. Watherston, Esq. 10. Guide to Operations in Stocks and Shares shewing how to use profitably from £10 to £1,000, and upwards (George Evans & Co., London). 11. Questions and Exercises on Messrs Rowe and Webb's "Hints to the study of English." (Benares Chundraproba Press). 12. Fifty-first Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary. 13. Speeches and Minutes of the Hon'ble Kistodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, c.s.e. Edited by Ramchander Palit. 14. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, edited by Mohendralal Sircar M.D. No. 1, January, 1882. 15. Life of Samuel Hahnemann in Bengali, by Mahendranath Roy. 16. The Oriental Miscellany for February 1882. 17. The Orient for February 1882. 18. The Anti-Christian, No. 7, January, 1882. 19. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's Calendar for 1882. 20. Subdarupa-Sudhakara, or the rules of declining Sanskrit words in Bengali. By Syama Churn Kaviratna. 21. The Art Studio Bengali Copy-book. 22. Adhyatma Ramayanam, Adikanda, Sanskrit text, with Bengali translation, edited by Kassy Nath Bhattacharjee by whom it is published and distributed gratis from Burrabazar, Calcutta. 23. Bharati, a Bengali monthly edited by Dyjendra Nath Tagore. Vol. V. No. 10 for Maugh.

OUR READERS will be exceedingly sorry to learn that the Hon'ble Mrs. Baring, wife of our deservedly popular Finance Minister, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. Happily there have been as yet no dangerous symptoms. Need we say that all India in one voice prays to Heaven for her speedy recovery!

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.) (Session 1882.)

There will be a course on Optics, comprising 12 lectures on Geometrical, and 6 on Physical Optics. A course of 18 lectures on Heat. A course of 18 lectures on Chemistry (non-metallurgical elements).

To be followed by courses on Astronomy, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

Admission Fee in advance for each course of 18 lectures Rs. 3; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for single lecture Annas 4.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., O.I.E., on Thursday, the 9th Feb. at 7 P.M.

Subject: Transmission, Velocity and Intensity of Light. Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 10th Feb. at 7 P.M.

Subject: Heat; its Nature and Sources.

An Introductory Lecture on Chemistry by Rabi Taraprasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 11th Feb. at 3 P.M. Admission Free.

MOHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary,
February 4, 1882.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1882.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

At the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council there was a fair debate on the Transfer of Property Bill. The general policy of codification was discussed, and also the merits of the particular

Bill before the Council. Respecting the first the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed said a great deal neatly and well, but perhaps protested too much on behalf of his countrymen, Hindus and Mahomedans. He said, "if any thing I can say can be regarded as representing the feelings and opinions of my countrymen, I will take it upon myself to say that this Bill will be welcomed by the native public when it becomes law. It will be welcomed by those who possess property, by those who are under the necessity of transferring it, by those who wish to acquire property, or to advance money on landed security. It will be welcomed alike by the suitors who quarrel, and by the judges who have to decide those disputes." We are quite willing to admit all this, if the Hon'ble gentleman can assure us that his countrymen understand the bill or he himself does understand it. Men like the Chief Justices of Bengal and Bombay candidly confess that they do not understand it. The Hon'ble Syud continued: "I am mournfully aware that codification has its opponents, some of them, gentlemen holding high rank in the administration, and entrusted with large responsibilities, and to whose opinion weight should no doubt be always attached. But I cannot be far wrong in saying that almost all the opposition comes from those who are least likely to become subject to the uncertainty and risk to rights and property which the absence of codified law involves. So far as I am aware, the native public has never raised its voice against codification. To them codified laws mean the introduction of certainty where there is uncertainty—precision, where there is vagueness." If this was the case, it would be all right. But unfortunately the new codified Bills will make confusion worse confounded. There lies the rub. The Hon'ble member went on: "To say that the native mind is unfamiliar with the idea of living under systematically codified law, is to say what the truths of history do not justify. The institutes of Manu furnish a noble example of ancient codification, and the law-abiding tendencies of the Hindoo mind have made them adhere to its behests to this day. The history of the Mahomedans furnishes a long series of attempts to codify their laws. In the earliest days of the Caliphs of Bagdad, books were compiled under the authority of the Caliphs, to supply the requirements of a code. These books from their very names indicate that they were meant to be codes. The attempts at codification continued down to the time of the Mogul Emperor, Aurangzeb, and, in the *fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, we find, perhaps, the most magnificent and most durable monument of that remarkable monarch's reign. The conditions of life in India have since undergone a great change, and whilst the personal laws of Hindoos and Mahomedans are secured to them, the British rule has asserted its right to regulate purely temporal matters, so as to suit the more advanced requirements of the present age. The people of India have gladly and loyally accepted this fact, and there can be no justification for saying the mind of the native public is unprepared for codification, or that attempts on the part of the Government to supply them with a systematic code will be regarded with feelings other than those of satisfaction." In one sense Syud Ahmed is quite right. The native public do not object to the codification of the existing laws—they cannot object to certainty where there is uncertainty, precision where there is vagueness. But they cannot accept innovation to mean codification. It is here where we are at issue with Mr. Stokes and Syud Ahmed. Mr. Stokes himself thus expounded the policy of codification. He said that "there were three principles involved in this policy—first, that as little change as possible should be made in the existing law, whether established by the Legislature or declared by judicial decisions; secondly, that no additions should be made to the law, which were not either necessary or clearly expedient; and thirdly, the interference with contracts fairly made and usages long established was *prima facie* undesirable." Now, all these principles have been set forth in the negative form. The question is whether they have been rigidly adhered to in practice. We admit that, in the last edition of the Bill, the personal laws of the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Budhists have been ex-

cluded from the Bill—the Jains and Sikhs not domiciled in the Punjab are still included—and it is this concession made at the eleventh hour, which has secured the assent of the Native Members of the Council to the Bill. Hitherto the native community were strongly opposed to the Bill, because the exceptions now made had not then been made. But there are still innovations in the Bill, which are the outcome of English experience, and which are not quite adapted to the requirements of Indian society. They make too nice and refined distinctions of law, which the native population do not understand. We admit that the Bill in its present shape is less objectionable than what it was when first introduced, that during the last five years the Select Committee have bestowed great thought and care upon the Bill, and that at every stage material improvements have been introduced in it. Still there are many important provisions, which require careful deliberation. His Excellency the Viceroy approached the subject in a calm and dispassionate spirit. His Excellency seemed to be most anxious to give the utmost and widest publicity to the measures of the Council. He said: "As regards this particular Bill, the fact is that leave was given to introduce it on the 31st of May 1877, and that we have now arrived at the 26th of January 1882, which is very nearly five years since the Bill was introduced. I find that the Bill has been published four successive times in such newspapers or *Gazettes* as the local Governments thought fit and it seems to me that, according to the ordinary and general modes of publication and to the course followed with regard to other legislative measures during that period, that this Bill has had a large amount of publication, and has been for an unusually lengthened period before the public." So far His Excellency was quite right. But India is peculiarly situated in matters of legislation. Its Legislative Council is not a representative body; even though the native members may be representative men, they form a standing minority, and the native public therefore labour under a serious disadvantage. This is not the case in England. There all classes of the community are represented in Parliament, and there are also experts in it upon all manner of subjects. The public need not, therefore, take much pains in addressing Parliament regarding legislative measures. They know that their interests are in competent and safe hands. But the same cannot be said of India. His Excellency added: "I am very sensible of the necessity for affording every opportunity for the expression of public opinion on a measure of this kind, but of course no one can conceal from himself that it is perfectly possible by postponing the consideration of such a measure till the very last moment, and then asking for an indefinite delay to bring about the same result as would be accomplished by moving for its rejection, is practically to shelve the Bill altogether. I do not for a moment say that this is the case here." It cannot be alleged that the Bill under notice is a crying necessity. Surely the affairs of India would go on as smoothly for years to come as they have hitherto gone on without this Bill. Delay would involve no loss, though it would deprive the present Law Member of the pleasure of associating his name with its enactment. This seems to be the only objection to delay, and there is a wide feeling in the country that the Bill is being hurried through only for the glorification of the Law Member.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, together with the Bill as settled by them, has been published. These papers show that our criticisms on the Bill have not gone for nothing. Some of the suggestions made by us have been adopted by the Select Committee, and the Amended Bill is a great improvement on the original measure introduced by Mr. Whitley Stokes. The Committee have made three important amendments in the Bill. The first of these deals with examination of an accused person. The Committee rightly hold that this present law gives too great latitude to the Court, in regard to the exami-

tion of an accused person. "The object of such examination," they observe, "is to give the accused an opportunity of explaining any circumstances which may tend to criminate him, and thus to enable the Court, in cases where the accused is undefended, to examine the witnesses in his interest. It was never intended that the Court should examine the accused with a view to elicit from him some statement which would lead to his conviction. We have, therefore, limited the power of interrogating the accused by adding to the first paragraph of section 342 the words 'for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him.' We think the accused should always have this opportunity of explaining, and we have therefore required the court to question him generally for that purpose before he enters on his defence". Section 250 of Act X of 1872 gives Criminal Courts power to interrogate accused persons generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined. This power is a very wide one, and the fact that it has never been used by the Calcutta High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction is significant. The power, it is well known, is often exercised and abused in the mofusil. Two decisions of the Calcutta High Court have laid down that by exercising the power in question the Court of Session should not establish a court of inquisition and force a prisoner to convict himself by making some criminating admissions, after a series of searching questions, the effect of which he might not readily comprehend. "The real object of the section," said Mr. Stokes, "was to enable the Judge to ascertain from time to time from a prisoner, particularly when he was undefended, what explanation he might desire to offer regarding any fact stated by a witness; or after the close of the case, how he could meet what the Judge might consider damatory evidence against him." But it is needless to say that this object is often lost sight of by the criminal courts in the Mofusil and the power to interrogate an accused person given by the law is in many cases abused. In his speech introducing the Bill, the Law Member quoted the following remarks of Mr. Livingston on this point:—"An unrestrained right of interrogating is also very apt to produce invidious and catching questions. Instead of a cool and impartial attempt to extract the truth, the examination becomes a contest, in which the pride and ingenuity of the Magistrate are arrayed against the caution or evasions of the accused, and every construction will be given to his answers that may fix upon him the imputation of guilt." In criticising the Bill we expressed a hope that the Select Committee would adopt Mr. Whitley Stokes's enlightened views in this matter and embody them in the Bill; and it is a great satisfaction to us to find that that hope has been realized.

The next important amendment made by the Select Committee relates to the infliction of corporal punishment. "We have provided," say the Committee, "in section 32, that no Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We have also provided, in section 392, that whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan not less than half an inch in diameter, and we have abolished whipping with a cat-of-nine-tails. We have also added a clause containing the provisions of section 7 of Act IV. of 1864, and in addition thereto we have prohibited the infliction of whipping on any person whom the Court considers to be more than 45 years of age." These provisions are good so far as they go; but we are of opinion that the Select Committee should have gone further and abolished whipping as a punishment except in the case of habitual and confirmed offenders. When Act IV. of 1864 found a place in the Indian Statute-book, we strongly protested against it as a retrograde measure. Mr. Whitley Stokes, who is familiar with the principle of jurisprudence recognised in all civilized countries, should not have lent himself to the retention of whipping as a punishment in our criminal code. At any rate, we think no Magistrate of the second class should have the power of pressing a sentence of whipping. Such a power,

if it is to be retained at all, should be exercised by experienced and cool-headed officers, and not by raw, young and hot-tempered Magistrates. The punishment of whipping when once inflicted is irremediable, and it leaves an indelible stain on the person subject to it. Such a punishment cannot be too carefully awarded. We rejoice to find that the Select Committee have withdrawn the power which Appellate Courts have under section 280 of Act X of 1872 of enhancing sentence on appeal presented by convicted persons. Since the passing of Sir James Stephen's Code ten years ago we have persistently raised our voice against this barbarous provision. In the course of his speech introducing the Bill, the Law Member remarked: "Personally, Mr. Stokes, in common, he believed, with most Indian lawyers, was averse to the power of enhancing punishments, which the present Code gave to the Appellate Courts. The existence tended to deter convicted, but possibly innocent, persons from presenting appeals, and thus to deprive the lower courts of the check which could only be exercised over them by means of an unhampered system of appeal." We confess we were not sanguine as to the adoption by the Select Committee of the Law Member's sound views on this point. Men bred up in the tainted atmosphere of Anglo-Indian officialdom look upon the whole system of appeals as an unmitigated nuisance, and are prepared to do everything in their power for suppressing it. Nothing is more agreeable to a model executive officer in India than to be allowed to do things according to his own sweet will without any hindrance or check. Though a matter of joy that Mr. Whitley Stokes has been able to give effect to his enlightened views and withdraw the power which appellate Courts have at present of enhancing sentences on appeals presented by convicted persons, we cannot but deeply regret that the practice of allowing an appeal from an acquittal and the system of summary trials are to be continued under the new Bill. Section 417 of the Bill which provides for an appeal on behalf of Government to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any court other than a High Court, remains unaltered. We venture to assert that a provision similar to this is not to be found in the criminal code of any civilized country on the face of the globe. When a person has been once fairly tried and acquitted by a competent court, it is very hard that he should be liable to be tried again on the same charge. The practice of allowing an appeal from an acquittal implies that the Government has no confidence in its own Magistrates and Sessions Judges. And yet, with curious inconsistency, the Government has decided to retain the system of summary trials. The three most important and objectionable features of Sir James Stephen's Criminal Procedure Code were the grant of a power to appellate courts to enhance sentence on appeal; the provision allowing an appeal, on behalf of Government, from an acquittal; and the system of summary trials. The first feature is about to be removed; but the second and third, we regret to say, will continue to disfigure the Criminal Procedure Code. Nor is this all. From taking away the power to appeal from an acquittal and to hold summary trials in certain offences, the Law Member has actually extended and strengthened these retrograde and dangerous provisions. Section 427 of the Bill empowers the High Court to order the accused to be arrested and brought before it, and to commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail. Again, section 439 has been so framed as to allow the High Court, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, to interfere with acquittals, though the next section provides that when the High Court exercises its powers of revision no order shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. As regards summary trials, the new Bill empowers the Local Government to confer on Benches invested with second or third class powers jurisdiction to try abettors of, and attempts to commit the offences which they may now try summarily. Before extending or even retaining the system

of summary trials, the Government should make a thorough and careful enquiry into its practical working. Ten years' experience has abundantly proved that under the system of summary trials the liberties of the subject are not safe. That a speedy and cheap administration of justice is a great boon no sensible and right-thinking person will deny; but at the same time it is equally beyond dispute that a speedy disposal of cases at the expense of justice is the gravest misfortune that can befall a community. Lamentable failures of justice have occurred in many cases under the operation of the system of summary trials. The placing of the liberties of the subject at the mercy of raw, inexperienced and hot-headed young men on whose vagaries and high-handed proceedings there is no adequate check, cannot be too strongly condemned. We yet hope that the Lord Ripon considering the peculiar circumstances of the country will not sanction the continuance of the summary power.

The Select Committee have also made some minor amendments in the Bill. To the persons who under the provisions of the existing law may be arrested without warrant the committee have added "any person having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking," and they have further provided that any private person may arrest any person who has been proclaimed as an offender. In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces the committee have added to section 111 of the Bill words so as to allow of security for good behaviour being required from persons who habitually commit extortion, or, in order to the committing of extortion habitually put or attempt to put persons in fear of injury. This addition is a move in the right direction. In the North-Western Provinces, as the Select Committee point out, there is a class of bad characters who habitually extort money from respectable people by threatening to insult or beat them; and the addition which the Committee have made to section 111 will enable Magistrates to protect the public against such a system of extortion. The reader will remember that in the chapter "Public Nuisances," the author of the Bill provided for the suppression of any trade or occupation or the keeping of any goods or merchandise offensive to the religious feelings of any considerable section of the community. If this provision had become law, it would have met such cases as that of a butcher exercising his trade in attending town and rendering the recurrence of deplorable breaches of the peace like the Multan riots impossible. But we regret to find that the majority of the officers consulted objected to this addition, and the Select Committee have accordingly struck it off. Such an addition to the law as Mr. Whitley Stokes proposed would have been hailed with joy by the Hindu community, and it would have gone a great way towards solving the vexed beef question. Although the Criminal Procedure Bill, as amended by the Select Committee is, in some respects, an improvement on the existing code, we are not, we must repeat, convinced of the necessity of recasting the code. Our opinion as to the impolicy of repealing the existing Code and substituting for it a new one with a larger number of sections remains unaltered. The changes, which are now sought to be made can be easily effected by a short amending Act, so as to leave undisturbed the existing arrangement of the code with which magisterial officers and the police after years of hard and careful study have become familiar.

EMIGRATION TO ASSAM.

ALTHOUGH the Viceroy has allowed the Inland Emigration Bill to pass, His Excellency seems to be justly anxious to see the Act carried out in a fair and impartial spirit. His Excellency in Council has accordingly passed a Resolution, containing instructions conceived in a really benevolent spirit for the guidance of the local Governments in the administration of the Act. These instructions fully justify the objections we took to the Bill. The Resolution says that "three kinds of emigration are now permitted by the law. First, the emigrant may travel to Assam

or Chittagong independently of the Act, either of his own accord, and without any assistance or inducement from others, or at the solicitation and with the help of an employer, or of persons acting on behalf of the employer. Here the emigrant, before or after arrival at the garden, may agree to an ordinary contract, also independently of the Act: and the only alteration in the law is that the limitation of the term of the contract to one year, imposed by section 7 of the Act just repealed has been rescinded. Secondly, the emigrant proceeding to a labour-district, again independently of the Act, and, as above, with or without assistance from an employer, may, in either case, accept a labour-contract under sections 111 and 112, of the Act, which can be enforced under sections 170 to 175. This is an important alteration, and its effect should be closely observed. The extent to which the tea-planters avail themselves of sections 111 and 112, particularly in the case of newly-imported coolies, should be prominently noticed in the annual reports. Thirdly, the labourer may both travel under the Act and work under the Act, the employer importing labour, as heretofore, through the agency of contractors and garden-sardars. Here the principal changes are that the number of coolies in the *sardari* batches is to be unrestricted; that local agents may be appointed to supervise the proceedings of the sardars, and even, by special license, to recruit emigrants and despatch them to the labour-districts without the intervention of sardars; and that care has been taken to sever all connection between the garden-sardars and the contractors. Now this single paragraph sums up some of the most material alterations introduced in the old law, and all in the interest of the planter. It was these alterations on which we had laid the greatest stress, but we were told that the Bill was based on the old lines, and the alterations made were for the benefit of the poor cooly. The reader will now see whether the so-called free emigration will be really free emigration, when the emigrant on reaching his destination may be brought within the meshes of the labour contracts law. The only result will be that in the name of free emigration the planter will escape all the pains and penalties of the restrictive clauses of the law. His Excellency in Council lays particular stress upon the clauses requiring the registering officer to explain to the labourer the nature of his contract, and leaves the detailed working to the local Governments. We hope the local Governments will cause a short memo containing the principal provisions of the law to be printed and placed in the hands of the cooly before examination by the registering officer so as to give him sufficient time to ponder over his impending fate, and will appoint experienced native officers, conversant with the languages of the people, to explain the contract to him. The examination as now conducted is a perfect farce. The Resolution says: "The executive officers should be active in the supervision of the accommodation for the coolies, in enforcing the safeguards against ill-treatment or neglect on the journey, and in bringing to notice any abuses which may be attempted, or any defects which may be perceived, whether in the arrangements under the law, or in the conduct of the assisted emigrants outside the law, which may now be more freely resorted to. More particularly, the system of *sardari* recruitment, which has now been materially extended, should be vigilantly watched. Attention should be directed to the effect of the change which permits any number of coolies to be recruited by garden-sardars, and conveyed to the labour-districts without passing through the depot of a contractor." It will be seen that His Excellency in Council now seems to be fully alive to the magnitude of the change made by the law under this head by giving authority to the garden sardar to engage coolies *ad libitum*. Regarding local agents His Excellency in Council is still more outspoken. His Excellency in Council remarks:

"Section 62 authorises the grant of a special license to a local agent which will enable him, without the intervention of a garden sardar, to engage persons to be labourers on behalf of any employer. Such special licenses cannot be granted without the sanction of the Local Government; and, in the opinion of the Government of India, such sanction should be, for a time,

at least, withheld, until it is seen what kind of emigration will be most frequent under the new law. When special licenses are eventually granted, there should be a distinct understanding that the local agent, in the exercise of the option allowed to him by the second clause of the section, will elect to appear with the labourers before the Registering officer and require them to execute labour-contracts. It is not expedient that the operations of contractors in the recruiting districts should be at once freed from all control; and it is not intended that the system of local agency (which may be paid agency) should be utilised to introduce a new class of contractors who would work in the recruiting districts outside the provisions of the law."

This would be tantamount to suspending for the present the law as regards the licensing of local agents. The instructions on other points issued by His Excellency in Council are marked by the same solicitude for the welfare of the poor labourer. Regarding arrest without warrant the Resolution, while affirming that there had been no abuse of the power hitherto, says, "but the power of arrest without warrant is one the exercise of which requires to be very carefully watched, and inspectors and district and police officers should, therefore, pay particular attention to the working of sections 172 and 173; and the annual reports should contain information as to the number of arrests which have been made under this part of the law and as to the manner in which it has operated." His Excellency in Council cannot be unaware that the accessories of public justice in the outlying districts of Assam are few, that the courts are few and far between, that there is no press, and consequently no public opinion there. Abuses of law there cannot therefore be so easily dragged into light as here. It is justly directed that the cases should be now reported—they were never reported before, as we stated in these columns, but these reports from the nature of the thing will be no conclusive evidence of the practical working of the law.

We commend the spirit in which the instructions have been framed. They show that His Excellency is now fully impressed with the magnitude of the responsibilities which the new law has imposed upon the Government. Unfortunately as matters go in this country a Resolution of Government is no guarantee that it will be carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived.

THE TRADES' DINNER.

WE have already said that the Annual Dinner of the Trades' Association has become an established institution of the city, and serves the double purpose of bringing together the official and non-official classes on a common platform and of drawing them out on the topics of the day. It is the only occasion when under the genial influence of a good dinner the usual official reserve is thrown off, and there is frankness and good fellowship all round. The standard of oratory in Calcutta we must confess has gone down, but some of the speeches delivered at the last Trades' Dinner are certainly good reading. After the usual loyal toasts, which were proposed by Mr. Irving and Mr. Caithness in a few happy words, the health of the Lieutenant-Governor was proposed by Mr. Zemin in a well-conceived and neat speech. His compliments to the Lieutenant-Governor were not mere post-prandial utterances—they were the results of a careful study of His Honor's administration. His Honor's reply was characterized by great good humour and excellent taste. His Honor said: "One of the reasons, no doubt, why your annual dinners are so popular with us officials is that we hear ourselves criticised by men who have dined and are contented, and not by men who are waiting for their dinner and hungry. If the speeches came before the dinner, we should not, I am afraid, find our shortcomings so tenderly dealt with as they now are. From the same cause the people of Bengal, having been well-fed during the last few years, have been peaceable and contented, and easily managed. Though crime, and especially serious crime, has decreased, I cannot pretend that we have arrived at that stage where there is not still much to be done to check crime. We have not arrived at the time contemplated by the most popular dramatist of the day when the 'burglar

has ceased from burgling," nor can we feel sure that the Oriental prototype of the 'coster' has altogether discontinued the reprehensible practice of jumping on his mother; but still we can show most satisfactory progress in this direction, and I hope that we can show equal progress in all other departments of the administration." What His Honor said at the outset will doubtless be appreciated by the dispassionate critic. His Honor remarked, "in a country like this, enormous in extent and full of conflicting interests, it is unreasonable to expect an entire concurrence of opinion as to all the acts of Government. All I have to ask at the close of my career is that where, as must be the case, a great variety of opinions must exist as to details, my administration may be justified, not by this measure or by that measure, but on the general results; and I do hope that, judged in this way, I have no ground for disappointment at the condition in which I shall hand over the administration to my successor." Yes, His Honor's administration ought to be judged as a whole and not by this measure or that. After the Lieutenant-Governor came the "Legislative Councils of India;" Mr. Stansford, who proposed this toast, was rather too exuberant in his compliments, which we doubt not our legislators will readily swallow. Mr. Reynolds responded to this toast, and he indulged in a somewhat dry humour when he said—"We may, perhaps, see in the Legislative Council the germ of those representative institutions which are the glory of our native land, and which may one day be to India what they have already been to England." May God speed that day! Mr. MacAlpine proposed the "Army, Navy and Military," and he waxed really eloquent in praise of the gallant men, who defend us on land and water. The Commander-in-Chief replied to this toast, and His Excellency was quite in his element. His Lordship said, "it is the fashion to say that the Army is going to the dogs; it was a common saying 40 years ago, and will no doubt, be said 40 years hence; but my conviction is that, under all circumstances, the British soldier will serve his Queen and country with his accustomed devotion, whether the system be long or short." His Excellency might have added that as long as India should constitute the training ground of the British soldier, and it is now the only best training ground, the fair fame of the British army was not likely to suffer. Mr. Wallis proposed "the Bench, the Bar and the Legal profession," and fenced very cleverly. Mr. Justice Field replied on behalf of the Bench, and he was thoroughly didactic. We observe that he made a quiet protest against over-legislation. He said: "My successors will have my sympathies and no doubt they will have yours, if, in consequence of too much legislative provision for the future they are in danger of experiencing the difficulty of making their children unwilling converts to bloomerism with garments prepared years before for members of another sex." On behalf of the bar Mr. Branson replied, and his speech was the best speech of the evening. It was eloquent, vigorous, and incisive. As we said last week he literally roasted the Law Member. His protest against the Indian system of codification was perfectly fair and just, for it is not codification but innovation. His indignation against the ousting of the Advocate-General from the Vice-regal Council evidently with a view to clear the way for the Law Member to pass his Bills found an echo in the breast of every one present. Mr. Branson then eloquently went on: "And are we going to sit down contentedly under this state of things? Are we going to be so lost to all sense of our own best interests as to allow this state of things to be introduced without one word of protest? I have heard none raised yet. Individuals protest against these changes, but the voice of the nation is not raised." In saying this Mr. Branson was self-condemnatory. The leaders of the bar have been the leaders of public movements in every civilized country, they were so in this country in years gone by, but the present leaders of the Calcutta bar, we say with sorrow, seem to care more for their own pockets than for the public weal, for if they take the lead in matters of general importance, the general public would be only too glad to follow their lead. Mr. Adkin, who responded on behalf of the legal profession answered the

good humoured complaint of the proposer that the attorneys must live, and depend like the woodcock on their bills. Mr. Longley proposed the Press in a very kind, generous and large-hearted speech. Mr. Riach responded on behalf of the English Press. We are sorry that such a generous friend of the press and people of India as Mr. Riach should have characterized the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act as "a sublime audacity." But we know that his sympathies are with us, and that he will not desert us if the crisis will again come, which God forbid! We will not therefore quarrel about words. We give in another column what was said on behalf of the Native Press. The venerable Archdeacon Baly responded to the toast of the guests in a good, humorous, and hearty speech. Thus ended the annual festival of the Trades' Association, which we hope will continue to cheer the Calcutta public year after year with greater and greater success.

THE RAJA OF PITTAPUR.

Of the many distinguished visitors, who have come to our capital city at this season, is the Raja of Pittapur, whose benefactions and public services, a statement of which has been laid before us, deserve a prominent notice. He comes from an ancient Rajput family, which migrated from Oudh and settled in the southern districts of Madras. His ancestors distinguished themselves by loyal services to the then Mahomedan rulers of the country, and received rich rewards in return. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a member of the house, we are told, obtained the Pittapur estate from the Nawab of Golakonda, which has been ever since in the possession of the family. In the early days of the British in India, when they were fighting with the French for supremacy, the Raja of Pittapur rendered them signal assistance. On the establishment of British power in the Southern Presidency the boon of a permanent settlement of the land revenue was conferred upon Pittapur. The present Raja, Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhar Ramarow, attained majority in 1862, and assumed the management of his vast estates. During the last twenty years he has distinguished himself by princely benefactions and charities. We will give a brief statement of them:

- Education.**—1. Anglo-Vernacular School, in Cocanada, monthly subscription Rs. 100, capitalized for Rs. 27,360, Rs. 2447 paid for school-house, land given free, for furniture Rs. 1000.
2. Girls school ditto, monthly subscription Rs. 100, prize fund Rs. 300 per month, Rs. 9000 paid for school-house, land free.
3. A Sanscrit school in Sooriarow Peta near Cocanada Rs. 30 a month, and 20 pupils fed free of charge.
4. Anglo-Vernacular school at Pittapur, monthly subscription Rs. 150.
5. Rajamundry Sanscrit school, 80 pupils taught and fed free of charge.
6. Sanscrit school at Triplicane, annual subscription Rs. 120.
7. Telugu Village school at Vundur, annual subscription Rs. 72.
8. Anglo-Vernacular school at Dowlaswaram, annual subscription Rs. 60.
9. Orphan school at Madras, annual subscription Rs. 24.
10. Rajamundry College, two B. A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each per month.
11. Ditto scholarships of Rs. 38 a month for F. A. and matriculation students.
12. Rajamundry Town school, annual subscription Rs. 60.
13. A Telugu Village school, annual subscription Rs. 60.
14. A Vedic school at Pittapur, monthly subscription Rs. 50.
15. Mission school at Juggannadhapuram, annual subscription Rs. 120.
16. Telugu Village school at Kapavoram, annual subscription Rs. 75.
17. Ditto at Pavara, annual subscription Rs. 75.
Hospitals.—1. Hospital at Coconada, monthly subscription Rs. 40, Rs. 2000 paid for building.
2. Ditto at Rajamundry, annual subscription Rs. 120.
3. Ditto at Pittapur—House given free.
Petas or villages.—Six petas villages have been established with numerous houses.
Tanks.—Six large tanks excavated.

Canals and water pendals and roads.—Rs. 3000 given for the opening of a canal to bring water into the (Sapta) Godavery at Draksharama. A water pendal raised between Tuni and Vantimamidi for the benefit of travellers at a cost of Rs. 25 a month, another at Pakhardeenepalem at like cost. A road at Surarrirow-Peta at a cost of Rs. 3000.

Choultries or Serais.—One at Ramanakha-Peta, annual subscription Rs. 800, another at Suryarow-peta, monthly subscription Rs. 150, a third at Rajamundry, annual subscription Rs. 2800.

Construction and repairs of temples.—Rs. 40,000 on these purposes at Sapavarum, Rs. 2000 at Vapuram, and Rs. 3500 at Pittapur.

During the Famine of 1877-78 the Raja spent large sums of money for the relief of the sufferers in his estates. He also rendered signal assistance in suppressing the Rumpa rebellion in 1879. He supplied both men and money, and himself headed the forces he lent. His personal knowledge of that part of the country and his feudal influence were of great service to the State in the suppression of the disturbance. He received the title of Raja in 1877 on the memorable occasion of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen, and in 1878 was appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council. But he is not without a grievance. He thinks that by lineage, hereditary services, and personal services he is entitled to higher distinctions, and he has come to Calcutta to urge his claims upon the Viceroy in person.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEARTILY welcome the young Maharaja of Jeypore to our capital city. The face of his illustrious predecessor was a familiar one in this city, in which he used to take a personal interest, and we sincerely hope that His Highness will tread in the footsteps of his eminent father. He was originally brought up in the school of adversity, and we have no doubt that in the discharge of his arduous duties in the administration of the most advanced Rajput State he will not forget the lessons which he must have learnt in early life. A great future rests in his hands, and from what we have yet seen of him he seems to be possessed of the stuff which ought to enable him to mould that future to the benefit of the millions, whose destinies the All-seeing Providence has committed to his care.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. F. B. Peacock, the Presidency Commissioner, has been appointed the President of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Railway Police and to settle definitively their relations to the Railways and to the General Police. Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate-Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, officiates for Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Stevens, Magistrate of Dacca, acts for Mr. Lyall. Mr. Stevens will subsequently go to Hooghly.

A CONTEMPORARY in noticing the O'Donnell case has made so many misstatements about it that for the sake of truth we consider it our duty to give them a categorical contradiction. In the first place it is not true that the O'Donnell case is still under the consideration of the Bengal Government, it has been submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. In the second place it is not true that Mr. Kisch went to Jessore to investigate the O'Donnell case or that he went to Jessore at all. In the third place it is not true that Mr. Kisch is going to England to *sumjao* the case to the Secretary of State. In the fourth place it is not true that Mr. O'Donnell applied to Sir Ashley Eden for the management of the Hutwa Raj and was refused. When the Maharaja attained majority Mr. O'Donnell was then a civilian of 4 years' standing and the present Lieutenant-Governor had not mounted the *musnud*, so His Honor had no opportunity of refusing his request, even if Mr. O'Donnell did make it. In the fifth place it is not true that the Secretary of State has taken up any case connected with Mr. O'Donnell, passed any orders, censured Sir Ashley Eden or any other officials. In the sixth place it is not true that the Civil Service as a body sympathizes or supports Mr. O'Donnell.

THE SUPPLEMENT to last Saturday's Gazette of India contains the Resolution of the Government of India constituting the Education Commission. The Commission will consist of the following gentlemen:

President:
The Honourable W. W. HUNTER L.L.D., C.I.E.
Members:
The Honourable Synd Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
The Honourable D. M. Barbour, C.S.
The Reverend W. R. Blackett, M.A.
Mr. Anandamohan Bose, B.A.
Mr. A. W. Croft M.A.
Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.
Mr. J. T. Fowler.
Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S.
Mr. H. B. Jacob.
Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.
The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
P. Ranganada Mudaliar, M.A.
The Honourable Baboo Bhadeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Pearson, M.A.
The Honourable Maharaja Jotindramohan Tagore, C.S.I.
Mr. K. shinath Trimboe Talang, M.A. L.L.B.
Mr. G. E. Ward, C.S.
The Revd. A. Jean, D.D.
An Educational Officer from the Central Provinces.
A Native Gentleman from the Panjab.
Secretary:
Mr. B. L. Rice.

Generally speaking the functions of the Commission will be to enquire into the present position of education in India. As regards the *modus operandi* the Resolution says that the Commission should meet at Calcutta as soon as its members can be got together; and that it should sit for the transaction of business until at any rate the end of March. After that the members should return to their provinces, while the President and the Secretary should arrange to make a tour, (say) during the rains, to the different presidencies with a view to collecting definite information on any points indicated by the Commission upon which such local enquiry may be made as seem necessary. The Commission should then re-assemble early in December and proceed to the final settlement of the questions before it and the preparation of its report. The Commission is over-weighted with the official element. The objects of the enquiry have been lucidly set forth. We have not time this week to notice the Resolution at length.

THE AFFAIRS of the Kolhapore State in the Presidency of Bombay have for a long time caused great excitement among the Mahratha community, which has culminated in the institution of two libel suits. Both parties seem to be prepared to fight out the battle in court. On the one hand are the resources of the Kolhapore state perhaps at the command of the complainant, and on the other the Mahratha public it is said are at the back of the defendant's. Be the issue what it may, the suits we have no doubt will do the work of a Commission.

THE RETURN of Mr. Justice White has led to a dispersion of the officiating incumbents of several offices. Mr. Justice Broughton has reverted to his substantive appointment of Administrator General, Mr. Clarke to his post of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, and Mr. Reiley has vacated the latter post. In the meantime Mr. Justice Pontifex, it is said, will shortly retire, and Mr. Broughton, who has acted for four years as a Judge of the High Court, is the most eligible person for the seat about to be vacant. But Mr. Broughton will not accept it on the reduced salary. The Chief Justice we learn has strongly backed Mr. Broughton's appointment on the old salary, basing his recommendation on the length and character of his services. His Excellency the Viceroy we hear has referred the matter to the Secretary of State. Answer is expected in course of a month by wire.

ON MONDAY last Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore and Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore gave a brilliant entertainment to Lady Ripon, her Ladyship having expressed a desire to hear Indian music. The Tagore brothers know how to do a thing when they take it in hand, and they have the means, taste, and heart to do it in tip-top style. The street, the house, and the garden were brilliantly illuminated and the scenic effect was so lovely and grand that many a lady remarked within our hearing that

they were in a fairy land. The Maharaja took the occasion to invite a few select European friends, among whom were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Major-General the Hon'ble and Mrs. Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. and Miss Dampier, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cockerell, Mr. Primrose, Lord William Beresford, Mr. Henry, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. McAulay, Mr. Lambert and several members of Government House staff. There was a short theatrical, the well known farce of *Ubhoy Sankala* or the two horns of a dilemma, and a large variety of Indian music, both instrumental and vocal, including the popular music of *Baul* and *Kirtun*. Although the specimens given were mere snatches for want of time, they conveyed to the refined audience a vivid idea of the high character of Indian music. One of them could not contain himself but remarked that this will be "the music of the future." We have reasons to believe that Her Excellency Lady Ripon was highly pleased with both the farce and music, particularly instrumental music, some specimens of which she thought could be matched only by the highest efforts of the European Art. The *Tableaux Vivants* representing Britannia with her colonies and dependencies, Bengal worshipping her by doing her the honor of lustration, and a chorus singing in her praise, had a grand effect. Altogether the entertainment was most successful; we thank the Maharaja and his illustrious brother for not only placing before our rulers the higher specimens of Indian music but also shewing in their own persons what the true Indian gentleman is.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a Resolution on the subject of the Famine Insurance Fund. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council affirms that the License Tax and the Public Works Cess were not raised for famine insurance, but we doubt whether this statement is quite in accord with the declarations of Sir John Strachey on the subject. The Famine Insurance Fund will, however, be no longer a myth; it will be supplied from the general revenues, and its functions will be (1) famine relief, (2) execution of public works and (3) reduction of debt. With regard to the first two the Government will take direct action, but as to the third the Government has appointed a Commission consisting of the Comptroller General of Accounts, Mr. J. J. Keswick, and the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law, who will ordinarily hold office for two years. This is a move in the right direction. It will impart confidence to the public. It shews that both Lord Ripon and Major Baring are determined to manage the finances on a broad and sound basis, and that honesty is their best policy.

THE ANNUAL *soiree* of the Oriental Seminary, for it is not simply an occasion for prize distribution, but also for the gathering of many familiar faces to do honor to the *alma mater*, passed off on Friday last with great *eclat*. The only disappointment was the absence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor owing to indisposition. The chair was accordingly taken by Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, who worthily represented the head of the Government. After the distribution of prizes Maharaja Komul Krishna, the worthy President of the Managing Committee of the Seminary, read an address to His Honor, which we regret we cannot give for want of space. Babu Peary Chand Mitra on behalf of the guardians, supported the address in a few hearty words. Mr. Croft on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledged the address, and read His Honor's remarks, with which he had been charged. We give the following extract from His Honor's reply:

"This is just the kind of institution that Government desires to see flourish. Started in the first instance, and carried on through half a century, without any assistance whatever from Government, it has always been regarded with the warmest approval by Government as by all persons able to appreciate the value of independence and self-reliance. That these qualities have been put to a severe test in past years, the history of the School, as set forth in the

Report, abundantly proves. Your school has had to pass through difficulties and troubles from time to time, but its position is now, I am glad to be able to say, thoroughly assured. The Oriental Seminary stands at the present time in the front rank of Metropolitan schools, and year by year sends forth a band of students furnished and fitted for the duties of enlightened citizenship. A good example is seldom lost: and the influence of this institution has extended beyond the range of its own students. The example set of courage and perseverance has, it may be said, greatly helped to call into existence that large crop of schools of a similar kind, which has sprung up in Calcutta and elsewhere during the last few years. The Oriental Seminary may justly claim the title of pioneer in this forward march of high education.

The compliment is well deserved. His Honor also warmly advocated the cause of high education. His Honor said that the onward movement could not be set back. He remarked: "to talk at the present day of discouraging or of checking the onward march of higher education in this country, is merely to repeat the folly of Canute's foolish councillors." We say—amen!

THE LAST ANNUAL *Conversazione* of the Mahomedan Literary Society was more successful than some of its predecessors. The gathering was very large, and the variety of experiments and articles exhibited was also on an increased scale. His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other dignitaries honored the occasion with their presence. The experiments with the telegraph and the telephone by Mr. F. Scott, in magnetism and polarization of light by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, in electric light by Mr. J. J. Meade, in chemistry by Babu Taraprunno Roy, and Babu Preolal Dey, son of Rai Kanyalal Dey Bahadur, and with the microscope by Babu Mahendranath Gupta, attracted large crowds. His Excellency the Viceroy took great interest in them. Newab Abdul Latief Khan Bahadur, the well-known Secretary to the Mahomedan Literary Society, with whom the idea of the *Conversazione* originated, deserves great credit for the perseverance and success with which he has kept up this scientific *Soiree* for the last eighteen years.

WE HAIL with pleasure the first issue of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine redivivus*. That journal is not merely an organ of homoeopathy—it is not, as the learned editor says, "simply the advocacy of homoeopathy or a persecuted truth but the advocacy of catholicism in medicine as well, which have impelled and compelled us to resume labours as journalist." And we heartily welcome his return to our ranks. His work is hampered by many difficulties arising from his professional practice, and his labours in connection with the Science Association, but he has manfully come forward to overcome them, and all honor to him for this noble resolution. The discontinuance of the *Journal* left a void, which could not be filled up, for he alone could fill it up, and we are glad that the void will no longer remain unfilled. Dr. Sircar has found a worthy co-adjutor in Babu Hurro Nath Roy, who we hope will heartily co-operate with him. In this connection we are glad to notice that another Homoeopathic Journal has been started, entitled the *Indian Homoeopathic Review*, under the editorship of Babu Beharilal Bhadhuri, a well-known homoeopathic practitioner in this city. We wish both the journals every success. As both the editors are labouring on the same field, we hope they will work in unison to advance the great cause they have espoused.

WE THANK Mr. H. Beverley for a copy of his edition of the Land Acquisition Act with notes, rules &c. The text is preceded by an introduction, which gives a concise history and lucid analysis of legislation on the subject. The compiler has also given the rulings of superior courts under the sections of the Act to which they relate, and has also attempted to illustrate the principles on which compensation should be awarded by decisions borrowed from the English Courts. The book is a complete manual on the subject, and will prove useful not only to the legal profession and the judiciary, but also to the general public.

THE AMENDED SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL, while it gives power to attorneys and district court pleaders to plead in the Small Cause Court

in suits up to Rs. 2000, does not confer that privilege upon the existing pleaders of that Court. It is argued that these pleaders are not placed in a worse position than what they are now in. But those who are interested in the Court seem to be of different opinion. The merchants and tradesmen, who have business in the Court, have petitioned the Governor General in Council to extend the same privilege of practice to the existing pleaders of the Court. We think the suitors are the best judges of the agency they should employ in the conduct of their business, and surely it cannot be just to restrict them in their choice. We think that the petition of the merchants and tradesmen on the subject are entitled to every consideration. We would suggest a compromise. We would give the Court the discretion to admit such of the existing pleaders to the higher grade as they may think fit. Rightly or wrongly it is said that the Law Member's scheme is to favour men of his cloth by denying the privilege to the existing pleaders of the Court.

WE ARE GLAD to learn the a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a Public Library in the Northbrook Memorial Hall at Dacca. The wonder is that the eastern capital has not yet had such a library. There are many wealthy and public-spirited gentlemen in East Bengal, who, we hope, will come forward with their wonted liberality and support the laudable project by presenting books and making substantial donations.

A CASE of brutal assault has been brought to our notice. Last Saturday at about 6-30 P. M., a well known native gentleman of Bombay, trading in this city for a long time, was coming in a buggy and a European gentleman in a tandem, near the Scotch Kirk, when on view of a tram car the former took to his right and the latter to his left. After the tram car had passed the European drove across the buggy and gave the native gentleman a cut with his whip, the latter cried out for his name, when he came down and took off the whip from the buggy and gave the poor Duck several cuts and then went away. Strange to say that neither the Police nor the crowd present could restrain the rampant Anglo-Saxon or catch him. This occurred almost at the door of the Police office. We hope Mr. Lambert will succeed in bringing the offender to justice.

REVIEW.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India. By W. W. Hunter, C. I. E., LL. D., Trubner & Co, London 1881. Nine volumes 8vo.

IT WAS about the close of the last century that an Englishman made an attempt to produce a topographical description of India in such a way as to serve the purposes of a Gazetteer. That Englishman was Major J. Rennell, and his work appeared under the name of 'A Memoir of a Map of Hindustan,' in 1788. This was followed by Hamilton's 'East India Gazetteer,' in 1815. It was an ambitious work, and professed to contain 'Particular Descriptions of the Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Districts, Fortresses, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, &c., of Hindustan and the adjacent countries, India beyond the Ganges and the Eastern Archipelago; together with sketches of the Manners, Customs, Institutions, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Revenues, Population, Castes, Religion, History &c. of their various inhabitants.' Materials, however, were not available for any thing so exhaustive, and the result was an octavo volume of a very moderate size. We cannot ascertain whether this work was undertaken at the instance of Government or not, but a few years before its publication the Court of Directors had written strongly in favor of a statistical survey of the country, and had ordered steps to be taken for its execution. It was in compliance with this order that Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton was deputed to survey the Bengal Provinces in the early part of this century. His reports, however, were not published as they came in; they lay in the India Office for a long time, and after their author's death, appeared under the name of Martin's Eastern India. Mr. Thornton, of the Civil Service, next turned his attention to the subject, in the middle of this century. He had better materials at command. He had great experience as a settlement officer under the North Western Provinces, and, working with

the records of the India Office at hand, completed his Gazetteer in two volumes, in 1844. A revised edition of this work appeared under the auspices of the late Court of Directors in four volumes, in 1854. In the meantime many interesting reports were published on particular districts in connexion with the Revenue and the Topographical surveys and revenue settlements. The late Hon'ble Mr. Thomason's report on Hamirpur was looked upon as a model of its kind, and there were several others in the North West and Bombay. In Bengal we had Smythe's report on the 24 Pergunnahs, and Colonel Gastrell's report on Rungpore. Local officers also published sketches of the districts with which they were connected, and Taylor's Dacca, and Westland's Jessore may be cited as examples in Bengal. From the date of the Mutiny to 1867 official efforts in this direction were many and frequent, and a number of such records were produced, and some of them, particularly in Oudh and the Central Provinces, very deservedly elicited high praise. None of these, however, sufficed to meet the requirements of the case. They were individual efforts, formed on divergent opinions and plans, developed under very different conditions and circumstances, wanting in unity of design, and uncontrolled by a central organization. They resulted in the production of valuable and useful bricks, but not in that of a complete symmetrical edifice. Materials, though not complete, were abundant, but there was no master mind to fit them together. An Abul Fazl was wanted to produce an Ain-i-Akbari, and he was not found until Mr. Hunter turned his attention to the subject. The scheme Mr. Hunter submitted to Government in 1868-69 was a double one; it proposed, 1st, a statistical report on the whole of the Empire, giving detailed descriptions of its administrative units, the districts, of which there are no less than 240; and 2nd, an Imperial Gazetteer giving the substance of the former in a convenient handy form for reference. Thanks to the liberality of Government and the zeal, ability and industry of Mr. Hunter and his associates these two objects have now been accomplished, the former in a hundred volumes of different sizes, and the latter in 9 volumes 8vo. It is a matter of regret that both the works could not be edited by the same person; but the immensity of the task rendered this impossible. No person, however vast his talents and hardy his constitution, could undertake it single handed and each Government and administration had to select its own special officer for this purpose; there is, therefore, not only marked differences in the style, the language, and the arrangement, of the works produced, but even in their form and appearance. The Oudh Gazetteer has come out in 3 vol. 8vo., and the Punjab ones in 32 pamphlets of about a hundred pages each. The Madras reports extend to 9 volumes, but they are reprints of local reports without any editing or systematization. The Bombay reports are also in 9 volumes, but they are the works of two editors, apparently not working in concert. The Bengal reports, in 22 volumes, have been edited by Mr. Hunter, and they bear the stamp of the distinguished author's rare power of systematization, classification, and felicitous elaboration. Each volume is a model of its kind, containing all that such a work should contain, but nothing in excess, and nothing that should not find a place in it. A model emperor, Akbar, obtained from a model minister the noblest record of his benign administration in the form of the Ain-i-Akbari, and a model Empress has now got from a trusted officer an equally noble record of her empire; and as much as the Empress is greater in the extent of her dominion, in the superiority of her administration, and in the light of modern science and civilization, in so much is the work of her time superior to that of her predecessor. It should be added, however, that Abdul Fazel worked on an original idea, and produced a thoroughly original and unprecedented work, whereas his successor followed his example and has had the benefit of many European models.

The second work is but an index to the first. A Gazetteer is nothing more than a geographical dictionary, designed to afford short, succinct and ready information regarding towns, districts, provinces, mountains and other geographical proper names, leaving the enquirer to find full details in other and more elaborate compilations. In so far the scope of a Gazetteer is limited; but such a work to be useful must be thoroughly reliable, or in other words the information afforded must be thoroughly and absolutely correct, and the labour and research necessary to secure this accuracy in regard to a country as large as Europe excluding Russia is immense. And the highest praise we can bestow on Mr. Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer, is that it is thoroughly reliable and as scrupulously accurate as such a work can be. In one sense it is but an enlarged or revised edition of Mr. Thornton's work of 1854; but even in that sense, as was Mr. Thornton's work superior to that of Hamilton, so is it to that of Mr. Thornton. The judgment displayed by Mr. Hunter in due

subordination of the different parts of his work, i. e. in weighing the relative importance of the different heads of his subject, and thereby regulating the amount of space devoted to each name is admirable, and the descriptions are throughout clear, full and at the same time concise. The only exception occurs, perhaps, in the article on India; it takes nearly an entire volume, and its proper place would have been in the introduction; but it is so interesting, so lucid, so full, and so satisfactory that no one could have the heart to take exception to it. On the whole a great work has been accomplished in a most creditable manner, and the author is worthy of every commendation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

THE NATIVE PRESS AT THE TRADES' DINNER. (From the Indian Daily News.)

Mr. E. F. Longley in proposing the toast of "The Press" said:

The Native Press, deserves a large meed of praise for, with one or two exceptions, it is conducted with ability and tact, a wise moderation of language being conspicuous in those leading articles on political measures, closely connected with the peoples of this country, which might perhaps have aroused angry feelings among members of a press less loyal than theirs. Quite recently, as you know the Government has decided, and wisely, too, I think, to repeal the Vernacular Press Act and though the public may not have thought its enactment altogether a measure of sound policy, I believe some good has resulted from it. This action of Government should inspire the Native Press with all confidence in themselves; they must feel that a grave responsibility is imposed upon them, and that, as sensible and enlightened men, the Europeans in India look to the leaders among them to assist in educating their brethren, proving to them that the Government of the country is striving to benefit them in every possible way, by giving them peace and freedom, guaranteeing security, education and other blessings, which, perhaps, would not be enjoyed under any other power.

Before I sit down, I should like to congratulate one of our guests on the success which has attended the newspaper he has so carefully guided, and whose reputation he has so well maintained. I allude to the *Hindoo Patriot*, and Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadoor. His paper has just entered on its 29th year of existence, during 20 years of which he has edited it with skill and honesty, commanding the respect of all. After such a useful career, I quite concur with the *Indian Daily News* in thinking it would be equally pleasing to the European, as to the native community, if the Government was to mark its sense of the varied services of the editor in a manner worthy of its dignity and his merits. Gentlemen, I give you the Press, coupling with the toast the names of Mr. Riach of the *Statesman*, and that of Rai Kristo Das Pal.

Mr. Riach in responding said: The Act which passed the Council the other day, to which Mr. Longley has referred with approval, may be said to have formally and solemnly delivered India into the hands of its own Press; and while I agree with Mr. Longley in hailing the repealing Act as a measure of wise and liberal policy, I am not surprised that it took the present Government so many months to decide upon a step so momentous. With all my faith in the virtues of Free Press, I have never been able to conceal from myself the fact that it is a most daring act of statesmanship for an alien Government to put the tremendous weapon of a Free Press into the hands of a subject population—a population of hundreds of millions of individuals only a small handful of whom are capable of comprehending, even dimly, what we mean by governing them as we do. Englishmen sometimes boast of the generalship and the statesmanship that won and built up the present Indian Empire. I for one, am less astonished at this fact than at the sublime audacity, I think I may call it, which puts into the hands of this numberless people the most effective engine of modern revolution.

At the same time, the Government is doing much, and is at the present moment considering how it can do more to educate the masses of the people, and there can be no doubt that as efficient schools are multiplied, throughout the land newspaper will also be multiplied, until the time comes

when every villager shall have his local journal to inform him of the affairs of the day. It is impossible for us to imagine what India will then become, socially and politically, and I think the Government deserves no little admiration for the courage it shows in entrusting its destinies to the future it is thus preparing for itself.

I am aware that it is not my duty to reply for the indigenous Press of India. But the fact that freedom has now been assured to that Press, and that it is unquestionably destined before long to acquire prodigious influence in the country, must soon raise questions as to the status and duties of the Anglo-Indian Press. A predecessor of mine once said in this hall, and repeatedly elsewhere, that the form and manner of Government of India made it necessary for an independent journalist to be generally in opposition. I am happy to say that we have a Government at present to which it is not generally necessary to be in opposition, and I can assure you it is a satisfaction to an honest journalist to be able to give the Government of the day such general support as it is in his power to render. But it seems to me that whatever truth may have laid in the doctrine I have quoted, the position which the Native Press with perfect freedom, and with education spreading in the land, must soon acquire, makes it extremely desirable that when the Anglo-Indian Press must oppose the Government, it should do so in a spirit which it would not be unwholesome for the Native Press to catch. As a power in the country, I think the section of the Press which I represent to night cannot always retain the lead. If liberal institutions grow and prosper, and education thrive, as our present rulers wish it to do, the time will come when the Native Press must supersede us in importance and power: in the meantime, we may, perhaps, do something to mould the character of our future leaders. And in this view, I think it is no small part of our duty to show that opposition to the Government may be firm and independent, and yet candid and moderate. And when the time has come to which I look forward, when the Anglo-Indian Press shall be but a very small section of the Press of India, we—or I should, perhaps say our successors—will find that the burden of representing and advocating the needs and grievances of the people of India has been lifted from our shoulders by the people themselves, and that the function of the Anglo-Indian Press has become, not so much to represent the cause of the people to the Government, as to interpret the acts of the Government to the people. I think that if the spirit of the present Government be inherited by its successors, this will not be a difficult task. And when you, Gentlemen, drink to the Press of India, you imply that you desire the continuance of an order of Government under which a free and independent Press can flourish and become, not an engine of destructive revolution, but an agent of slow and steady progress in the path of social and political improvement. As I understand it, the prosperity of the Press means prosperity to the country, prosperity to the people, prosperity to the forces of civilization that are slowly transfiguring the face of the great empire. And so, Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for the toast you have done the Press the honour to drink, and for the generous words with which the proposer has introduced it. (Applause)

The Hon'ble KRISTODAS PAL, in responding for the Native Press, said:—Master of the Trades' Association and Gentlemen. I thank you most heartily for the enthusiasm with which you have received this toast and my friend the proposer for so kindly coupling the Native Press with it, and also for the generous and flattering terms in which he has spoken of me personally.

Gentlemen, I feel a peculiar pleasure in addressing you on this occasion. I stand before you to-night as a humble representative of the liberated Native Press of India, liberated not, as my friend Mr. Riach said, by a "daring" impulse or by a "sublime act of audacity," but by the free goodwill of Her Majesty's Government, and with a grace, goodness, and generosity, which cannot but evoke the liveliest gratitude through the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers) You all know the history of the Vernacular Press Act, that legislative cobra (laughter) which came into being in two short hours on the 11th of March 1878, and which, I will not call memorable but, melancholy 14th day of March 1878, sans notice, sans ceremony, sans publicity as if the Council Chamber was a Chamber of Ignorance. And no sooner said than done—no sooner was the Bill proposed than it became an Act—the fetters fell fast upon the hands and feet of the Vernacular Press, and a heavy drag was put on the pulsation of the national life of India. It was a British statesman, impelled by true British instincts, who had given freedom to the Native Press, of his own accord and magnanimity, at a time when that press had hardly learnt to articulate, and it pleased another British ruler—I leave you to infer the contrast in the mould of the minds of the two, though children of the same free soil—to take away that freedom, and to put the national intellect of India under bondage. In the darkest days of the Mutiny, when the mind of the native soldiery was susceptible of the least spark of sedition, and the British Empire in India had been shaken to the centre by the terrible hurricane then raging around the Press, I am sorry to say it was for the sake of the English and not the Native Press, in the interest of public peace and tranquillity was gagged; but what was the nature of the gag? In the first place no invidious distinction of language was made, that was to say no distinction was made between the English and the Vernacular Press; in the second place, the inalienable right of every British subject to an open trial in a Court of Justice for any offence alleged against him was not taken away from him; and in the third place the gagging Act was not made a permanent law of the land. These were the distinguishing and redeeming features of the law in the troublous time of the Mutiny; but they were swept away in the piping time of peace in 1878. No wonder that the Act has gone down to its grave unannounced, unhonoured, unuplifted, and unused!

But, Gentlemen, the people of India have an unswerving faith in British honor, British justice, and British generosity. It was that faith which carried them through the fiery ordeal of the Mutiny, and which has brought back to their Press its lost liberty. They could not for a moment believe that the cloud which in 1878 overspread the sky of their national thought would last for ever—that day would not succeed the night of their tribulation. And they were right. The change of Ministry has led to a change of policy, and the change of policy has led to that bright change in the treatment of the national press which all India hails with one acclaim of praise and gratitude. That apostle of freedom

—People's William,—he, too, a "daring" pilot, as my friend Mr. Riach would say, new at the helm of the British Government, was one of the first to raise his eloquent and powerful voice in Parliament, when the text of the Gagging Act reached England, and he has now had the proud satisfaction of seeing his own word redeemed, the character of his Party and Government vindicated, and the good name of the British nation retrieved. And above all our thanks are particularly due to the righteous statesman now at the head of the Indian Government. The question as you are aware was left by the Home Government entirely in the hands of the Viceroy, and if it had pleased His Excellency he might have, in restoring the liberty of the Vernacular Press, imposed conditions which might have proved galling. But no his Lordship has justly decided that there is no midway between freedom and fetter, that grace has no gradation, that that confidence begets confidence, and that, as the motives of the British Indian Government are pure and just, it does not fear to walk in the broad daylight of public criticism, come from what source it may. It is the unconditional liberation of the Vernacular Press which enhances the value of the boon beyond measure.

Gentlemen, I cannot describe to you in adequate terms the far-reaching effects of the repealing Act. The Vernacular Press Act was a blunder worse than a crime—aye, it was the worst blunder possible, because a most invidious and unfortunate distinction of language was made. By gagging the Vernacular Press, the Legislature sought to gag the mouth of the nation, for the nation thinks, speaks, and writes in the vernacular. If the vernacular were tabooed, the natural channels of national thoughts and feelings would be blocked up. In what language do our great princes, statesmen, politicians, administrators, philosophers, poets, scholars, merchants, tradesmen, artisans, and cultivators, think and speak—in the language which they imbibe with their mother's milk, and if the hand be raised against that language, the blow must necessarily fall upon the heart of the nation. The Vernacular Press Act showed a preference for the English language, it almost proclaimed that education in that language was a guarantee of intelligence and loyalty. No one can more ardently admire than I do the language of Shakespeare and Bacon, Newton and Locke; no one can more zealously advocate the diffusion of English education in this country than I do, because it has opened to us the priceless treasures of western literature and science, and no one can have a firmer faith than I have in the future of India under the vivifying influence of English culture; but I cannot forget what that high priest of English literature, Thomas Carlyle, has taught us, that a nation cannot attain to greatness, which has not a literature of its own. We who read, and write, and speak in English, are in one sense exotics; in this transition state of Indian society, an important, I may say, a sacred function rests with us, because it is our duty to act the part of interpreters between the rulers and the ruled; but the nation can be reached only through the national tongue. I cannot for a moment allow that an Indian, not educated in English, lacks intelligence or loyalty. Those that have been instructed in English may be counted by tens of thousands, but those that have been brought up in the Vernacular may be counted by millions; and am I to understand that these millions have no intelligence, no loyalty? Surely no sensible man entertains such a belief. And as the Vernacular Press addresses these millions, it has a peculiar claim to the support of the Government; if the Government wishes to give it a healthy growth, all that it wants is fair field and no favour. In no country has public opinion become strong or healthy under the seductive influences of nobbling, or the subduing terrors of threat, and India does not form an exception to the general rule. Well was the Indian Press called in the Council Chamber by the most distinguished English scholar in India, the Indian Parliament, which recognises only the manhood suffrage, manhood in more senses than one, and I heartily join with him and my friend, Mr. Longley, in expressing a hope that it will fully realise the increased responsibilities of its situation. I have already said that Lord Ripon has greatly enhanced the value of his concession by granting an unconditional liberation, but there is an implied, an unwritten, and, therefore, the more binding, condition, that the emancipated will not abuse their freedom, misuse the confidence reposed in them, or do aught that will put to shame that noble statesmanship which has so magnanimously signed the Magna Charta of their liberty. (cheers.) Gentlemen, each Viceregal epoch, if I may so express myself, has been distinguished by a particular event or a particular phase of policy; our present Viceroy has wisely chosen to mark his era by enfranchising the national thought of India, and calling to the government of the nation the national intellect, national energy, and national sympathies. To you, Englishmen, who have been nurtured in the institutions of self-government, it would be presumptuous for me to say that this is the right way of fulfilling England's mission in the East. But one thing, I, as a native of India, am in a position to say, which is this, that this is the best way of tying India with England in a golden chain of affection, contentment, and gratitude. (Loud cheers.)

Gentlemen, I cannot sit down without once more thanking you for the kind and cordial reception you have given to the Native Press, without wishing the members of the Trades Association, one and all, prosperity and success (cheers), and many many returns of this "feast of reason and flow of soul!" (Applause.)

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 4th February, 1882.

Last week's operations showed further prostration of our markets arising chiefly from want of money facilities. The only transactions of any importance which have transpired during the period were sales of Indigo and Tea the residue of the season.

PRICE-GOODS.—This trade has of late become quite lifeless, paralyzing at times all efforts of sellers and buyers to bring about business. This is owing to combination of the following circumstances—large supplies more than the country can consume, heavy stocks, scarcity of money and lastly the news of the approaching abolition of the cotton duties.

MONEY.

The want of money has more keenly been felt this week than before, although the rates of interest both at the Banks

and at other mercantile firms remained the same, accommodation at the Bazar has been very difficult to obtain, which entirely checked all operations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transactions in these have rather been limited and prices after some fluctuations ruled as follows at the close 4% 100-9 @ 100-10

4½% 108-12

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

There has been some enquiry in certain Tea stocks at enhanced rates, whilst others met no enquiry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSEIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.
F. H. Fellow, Esq., C.S., Dacca	..	13 4
C. Madinah Esq., Hassan	..	6 10
Secretary Birdwood Library	..	13 4
Station Master, Jubulpore	..	3 4
Hon'ble A Shasia Shastri C.S.I. Padookota	..	13 4
Baboo Joteepersad Singh Roy, Makalporo..	..	7 0
" Gokool Chunder Chatterjee, Darjeeling	..	10 0
" Modocoodun Mohapatra, Cuttuck	..	6 14
" Jodoonath Mitra, Jamtara	..	13 0
" Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Sylhet	..	6 0
" Okhoy Coomar Banerjee, Shillong	..	5 4
" Gobindpersad Sookool, Nattore	..	13
" Beer Chand Patnaik Angol, Cuttuck	..	13 4
" Lolita Mohun Roy, Monahyr	..	12 0
" Jaggender Chunder Roy, Monahyr	..	12 0
" Kallyprosunno Banerjee, Naranpore	..	7 4

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —February 1, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. M. Finucane, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, with effect from the 26th instant.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is transferred to Darjeeling.

This cancels the orders of the 28th December 1881, transferring Mouvie Bazul Karim, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, from Purneah to Darjeeling.

Mr. F. E. Piffard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur in the Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month under rule 2, section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ghatal division of the Midnapore district, is allowed leave for four months, under section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Chunder Sekkur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patnaekhally, on leave, is transferred to Midnapore, and is appointed to have charge of the Ghatal division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Wells, Magistrate and Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Giridi division of the district of Hazaree bagh, is allowed leave for six months under section 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1882.

Baboo Upendro Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble W. M. E. Eden 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, is appointed to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 18th November 1881.

Baboo Luchmi Narsin, Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, of this Government, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the extension of the line between Dalsing Sora and Semures.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present special duty under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government.

Baboo Harry Choitanno Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. G. M. Shiroore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 129, chapter X of Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, on leave, is transferred to Tipperah, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Goswami, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Required a qualified Assistant-Engineer and 2 overseers, apply to 60 Dhurumtollah.

WANTED by the Julpigoree District Road Cess Committee, a passed overseer of the P.W.D.

He must be honest, sober, of hard and wiry constitution, able to ride, and well recommended by his present superior.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 72 per mensem, including allowances.

Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned.

(Sd.)—PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.

WANTED an experienced Head Master, on Rs. 60 per mensem, competent to teach both English and Mathematics, for the H. C. E. School at Gar Bhowanipur, in the district of Howra. None need apply who has not passed the B. A. Examination. He is to join that School within a week from this date.

Apply to the undersigned without delay.
Calcutta, } KRISHNA PRASANNA RAY,
Feb. 5, 1882. } 2, Nayan Chandra Datta's Lane, Simla.

NOTICE.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the share holders of the Bengal Banking Corporation Limited has been adjourned till the 11th February 1882. The adjourned meeting will be held at 3 P.M. on the said date at 93 College Street.

BHOOGAN MOHAN DAS,
Secretary.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. Explanatory Book sent free.

Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

AND

Performing Animals.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

THIS DAY, MONDAY.

February 6th, 1882.

GRAND GALA

AND

Fashionable Night.

SIGNOR CHIARINI

Has Arranged Specially a very Select and Brilliant Performance.

TEN CAPITAL REASONS WHY.

Chiarini's Circus is the most desirable place of amusement in this Capital.

1st.—Because it is solid and substantial institution.

2nd.—Because it is amusing and innocent recreation.

3rd.—Because it is the Rendezvous of the elite of the metropolis.

4th.—Because it suits all tastes and satisfies the most fastidious.

5th.—Because it is the household conversation of all the children of this capital.

6th.—Because the tents are so vast that every body enjoys a walk round the menagerie, looking at the imposing and formidable animals.

7th.—Because the whole exhibition is superior to any thing of the kind ever presented in Asia.

8th.—Because every artist in this organization enjoys the most flattering encomiums from both the public and the press of the different cities wherever they have exhibited their abilities.

9th.—Because it is the most complete School of Physical education.

10th.—Because it is the coolest place of amusement in the city, and we recommend any person who has not visited Chiarini's circus to do so at once as the Company will remain but a very short time in Calcutta.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—Afternoon Performances.

Doors open at 3 o'clock.—Performance to commence at 4 o'clock.

Open every night at 8 o'clock.

Plan of the Seats can be seen at the Circus Ticket Office, where Tickets will be on sale to-day and daily from 9 a. m.

Children under Ten and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, Half Price.

EXCEPT TO BOXES AND GALLERY.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS	...	Rs.
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX	...	...
ZENANAS WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE	...	...
FOR NATIVE LADIES (six chairs)	...	30
SINGLE CHAIR	...	5
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS	...	4
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE	...	3
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)	...	2
FIRST GALLERY	...	1
SECOND	...	As 8

N.B.—All Bills against the Administration of the Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, from 12 till 2 P.M., every Tuesday.

L. MAYA, Secretary and Treasurer.

READY.

Notes on the Portions of Lethbridges's Selections appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1882. By Bolanath Paul, M. A. Price Rs. 2, postage 4 annas.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fortwilliam in Bengal in its Ordinary original civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 25th of February next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon at the risks of Woomachurn Sen of Tarrachund Dutt's Street Calcutta the first purchaser pursuant to an order of the said Court made in suit No. 514 of 1879 [wherein Attermoney Dosse, is plaintiff and Hurrydoss Sen and another are defendants] and dated the 9th day of August 1881 the following property belonging to the defendants, namely.

All that two storied bricks-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same stands containing by estimation two cottahs more or less situate at and being No. 31-1, in Tarrachund Dutt's Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in the manner following that is to say on the west by the said Tarrachund Dutt's Street, on the east by the family dwelling house of Annuntemam Seal, on the north by the dwelling house of Kallychurn Sen and on the south by the dwelling house of Woomachurn Sen now in the occupation of Lalitmadhub Seal.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the Office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side or at the office of Messrs. Law & Co. the attorneys for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.
Swinhoe Law & Co., Plaintiffs
Attorney Calcutta, High Court
Original Side the 26th January 1882.

R. BELCHAMBER.

Registrar.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

ON THE EFFICACY OF THE MEDICINE OF

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Messrs. Grimault & Co.—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through consumptive diseases, has been completely cured by the use of your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.

ERWIN GREENWOOD.
Cape Negro Island Shelburne.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—By administering DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME to wet nurse, whose altered milk had occasioned serious and green diarrhoea to their nurslings, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease, and the complete recovery of the little patients.

DOBLEAU & PAQUET,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

ASTHMA CURED.

I have, for some past years, been a great sufferer from spasmodic asthma. A friend kindly sent me a box of GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.

W. LITTLE, Manchester.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

Messrs. Grimault & Co.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising GUARANA. For many years I have endured fearful headaches; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured, I owe it to Guarana.

YHOU CAPELEANO,
General Director of the Police Department,
Webedini, Rumania.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORT & Co., Madras; FLOWER & Co., Lahore; PRADE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

JUST PUBLISHED.
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The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Cloth bound ... Rs. 3 0 0
Paper cover ... 2 8 0
Postage, 8 annas.

SPEECHES.

OF

Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Paper cover ... Rs. 1 1 0
Apply to R. C. Palit, 17, Nemoo Khansamas Lane, Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Seald Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 13th proximo for breaking 4,50,000 cubic feet stone ship ballast at the Municipal Depots in Calcutta.

The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter and to be stacked with stack gauges, the work to progress uniformly to completion by the 30th September 1882.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any quantity not less than 50,000 cubic feet and must be accompanied with earnest money of Rupees 100 per every 50,000 cubic feet tendered to be broken, or any multiple thereof not exceeding Rupees 9000 for the whole quantity.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at their expense within four weeks of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure the earnest money to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.
RAJCHUNDER GHOSH,
Superintendent of Store.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of about 15,000 best Moulmein Teak Scantlings of different sizes for building Wagon Stock. The Timber will have to be delivered within 6 weeks of acceptance of tender. Applications for forms accompanied by a remittance of one rupee should be made to the Manager Tirhoot State Railway Mozufferpur who will furnish all necessary information.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Mozufferpur,
The 26th Jan. 1882.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the 10th February next for lighting and maintaining about 278 Kerosine Street lamps in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1882-83 i. e., from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Terms and conditions of the contract and forms of tender price rupee one to be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Municipal Office, Alipore.

Each tender to be accompanied with Rs. 100 earnest money in full Government Currency Notes to be absolutely forfeited if the tender is withdrawn after the acceptance.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be received or considered unless the earnest money is enclosed and unless the tender form is clearly and distinctly filled up in accordance with the instructions.

Office of the Municipal Commrs. } R. C. STERNDALÉ,
for the Suburbs of Calcutta. } Vice-Chairman.
Alipore, 26th Jan. 1882.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25 Presunno Coomar Tagore's Street,
Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per Phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackenzie Lyall & Co. will sell by auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms on Friday the 10th February 1882, an extensive and well assorted consignment of Musical Instruments being the annual sending of the firm whose former Invoices have met with general approbation.

To be on view the day previous to sale.

Notice.

Wanted for the Office of the District Engineer Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh, a Competent Draftsman at Rs. 50 per mensem. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of drawing, able to estimate, and write out estimates neatly.

He must give a security deposit of Rs. 50.

Copies of testimonials as to ability must be submitted to the District Engineer Road Cess Committee Mymensingh, at once.

R. WALLNUTT,

Mymensingh, } Distt. Engineer, Road Cess
The 21st January 1882. } Committee, Mymensingh.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-
MANUFACTURES, 1881-82.

The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in week at the daily rates specified.

Tuesdays } One rupee each person
Wednesdays }
and Thursdays }
Saturdays } Eight annas
Sundays } Four "

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power
Lawn Mowers.

8 inches.....	Rs. 40	18 inches.....	Rs. 110
10 ".....	50	20 ".....	125
12 ".....	65	25 ".....	With shafts
14 ".....	80	and seat.....	300
16 ".....	95	30 ".....	400

Grass Boxes if required.

For 14 and 16" 18" 20" inch.
Rs. 8 10 12 each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32 inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200 each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting

Mesh $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 inch.
Rs. 2 1-4 1-6 1-8 1-10 1-12 1-14 1-16 1-18 1-20 p. yd. 2ft. wide
3 1-14 1-18 1-24 1-30 1-36 1-42 1-48 1-54 1-60 1-66 1-72 1-78 1-84 1-90 1-96 1-102 1-108 1-114 1-120 1-126 1-132 1-138 1-144 1-150 1-156 1-162 1-168 1-174 1-180 1-186 1-192 1-198 1-204 1-210 1-216 1-222 1-228 1-234 1-240 1-246 1-252 1-258 1-264 1-270 1-276 1-282 1-288 1-294 1-300 p. yd. 2ft. wide
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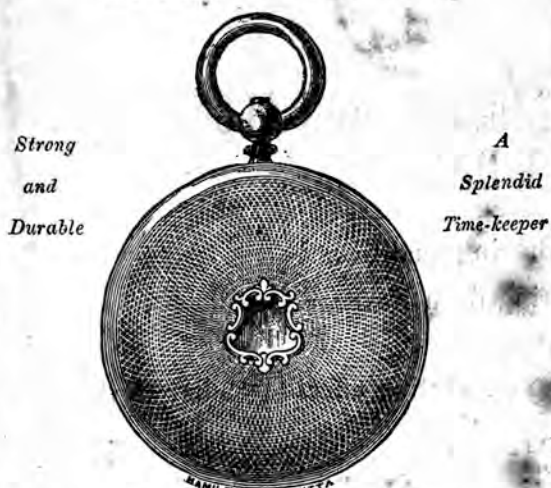
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